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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/611,647	07/01/2003	Qu Zhigang	NOKM.052PA	2079

7590 01/24/2007  
Hollingsworth & Funk, LLC  
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EXAMINER
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PHUONG, DAI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/24/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/611,647

Applicant(s)

ZHIGANG, QU

Examiner

Dai A. Phuong

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9-14 and 1619 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7, 8 and 15 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/27/2006 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Claims 1-19 are currently pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –  
(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-2, 9-10 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tsutsumi et al. (Pub. No: 20030078034).

Regarding claim 1, Tsutsumi et al. disclose a method for retrieving content via a first network from a mobile terminal operating as a server within a second networks, wherein devices operable on the second network lack fixed addresses for receiving requests from the first network, comprising:

receiving a request for data from the first network, the request including a destination path that includes an identifier that is addressable on the first network and a mobile terminal identifier of the mobile terminal (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]. Inherently, the system includes the necessary software, hardware, firmware or a combination thereof to accomplish the stated task or functionality);

modifying the destination path of the request to indicate that a network path of second network corresponding to the mobile terminal is the source of the content terminal (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]);

forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]); and

supplying content from the mobile terminal in response to the modified request terminal (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]. It is the common knowledge of technologist is not recorded in this reference that the network gateway device 50 is also a proxy server. However, an U.S. application Ser. No. 09/118640, column 4, lines 27-37 teaches that).

Regarding claim 2, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitations in claim 1. Further, Tsutsumi et al. disclose the method wherein the request is addressed to the mobile terminal by using a Mobile Station International Integrated Services Digital Network Number (MSISDN) associated with the mobile terminal (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]).

Regarding claim 9, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 10, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitations in claim 9. Further, Tsutsumi et al. disclose the mobile server system wherein the proxy modifies the content request

by replacing a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the content request with a keyword denoting the mobile terminal as the mobile server (fig. 9, [0092] to [0097]).

Regarding claim 16, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 17, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 18, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 19, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsutsumi et al. (Pub. No: 20030078034) in view of Yue (Pub. No: 2004/0083114).

Regarding claim 3, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 2. Further, Tsutsumi et al. disclose do not disclose the method wherein modifying the parameters of the request comprises: removing the MSISDN transmitted with the request; and replacing the MSISDN with a keyword that denotes the mobile terminal as a data server.

In the same field of endeavor, Yue discloses do not disclose the method wherein modifying the parameters of the request comprises: removing the MSISDN transmitted with the

request ([0044]); and replacing the MSISDN with a keyword that denotes the mobile terminal as a data server ([0044]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile device of Tsutsumi et al. by specifically including disclose do not disclose the method wherein modifying the parameters of the request comprises: removing the MSISDN transmitted with the request; and replacing the MSISDN with a keyword that denotes the mobile terminal as a data server, as taught by Yue, the motivation being in order to enable computers and mobile phones to have the capability to access and display the phone number addressed web pages.

7. Claims 4-5 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsutsumi et al. (Pub. No: 20030078034) in view of Liao et al. (U.S. 6,292,833).

Regarding claim 4, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 1. Tsutsumi et al. do not disclose the method wherein forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Session Initiation Request (SIR)

In the same field of endeavor, Liao et al. disclose the method wherein forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Session Initiation Request (SIR) (fig. Fig. 1, col. 4, line 27 to col. 5, line 16. Inherently, when client device 102 requests server service for access to a Web page or Web site which is provided by remote server 110/112. Next, the gateway 104 sends a request message to support node 108 that couples to remote server 110/112. Therefore, the request message sends from client device 102 to user equipment remote server 110/112 which also includes a Session Initiation Request).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile device of Tsutsumi et al. by specifically including the method wherein forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Session Initiation Request (SIR), as taught by Liao et al., the motivation being in order to ensure secure access to local services of a mobile device of a wireless data network and also protect from hackers.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Liao et al. and Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitation in claim 4. Further, Liao et al. disclose the method wherein the SIR requests the mobile terminal to establish a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection with a network proxy prior to supplying content from the mobile terminal (fig. Fig. 1, col. 4, line 27 to col. 5, line 16).

Regarding claim 12, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 13, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 5.

8. Claims 6, 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsutsumi et al. (Pub. No: 20030078034) in view of Luna et al. (Pub. No: 2002/0123335).

Regarding claim 6, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitation in claims 1. However, Tsutsumi et al. do not disclose the method wherein forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Service Loading (SL) content type.

In the same field of endeavor, Luna et al. disclose the method wherein forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Service Loading (SL) content type ([0025]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile server of Tsutsumi et al. by specifically forwarding the modified request to the mobile terminal comprises using a Service Loading (SL) content type, as taught by Luna et al., the motivation being in order to provision mobile stations that operate in their networks.

Regarding claim 11, Tsutsumi et al. disclose all the limitation in claims 10. However, Tsutsumi et al. do not disclose the mobile server system wherein the proxy utilizes Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) procedures to establish a connection with the mobile terminal.

In the same field of endeavor, Luna et al. disclose the mobile server system wherein the proxy utilizes Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) procedures to establish a connection with the mobile terminal ([0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile server of Tsutsumi et al. by specifically the mobile server system wherein the proxy utilizes Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) procedures to establish a connection with the mobile terminal, as taught by Luna et al., the motivation being in order to provision mobile stations that operate in their networks.

Regarding claim 14, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 6.

***Reasons Subject Matter***

9. Claims 7 and 15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim 8 is dependent on claim 7.

Regarding claims 7 and 15, the prior art record does not disclose nor fairly suggest the method wherein the SL content type comprises: **an action field indicating that the mobile terminal is a data server; a pathname that indicates where the content is located within the mobile terminal; a username to identify the requesting network element; and a password associated with the username.**


### Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dai A Phuong whose telephone number is 571-272-7896. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nguyen M Duc can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-7503.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Date: 01-09-2007

  
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